CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1830. [NO. 701.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Brick Store on Hay street, three doors east of the Lafayette Hotel and lately occupied by Kyle & Dailey.

NOTT & STARR.

New Goods.

JUST received by the Subscribers and now opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hardware, and Cutlery,
Shoes and Combs,
Beaver, Rorum, and wool Hats,
Cotton Yarn,
Writing & wrapping Paper,
Men's and boy's leather, Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Cotton Cards,
Spelling Books, &c.

Which they offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville November 3. §700 6w.§

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700t.§

More New Books.

THE Subscriber has just received an addition to his stock, comprising a variety of

Law, Medical, School, & Miscellaneous Books. Family Bibles, &c.

Together with a supply of *STATIONARY*, consisting of Blank Books, Paper, Quills, Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, &c. All of which are offered at low prices, at the "Franklin Book Store," opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

As he is frequently receiving new supplies, any book not in Store, will be procured to order at a short notice.

A. SALISBURY.

November 1, 1830. §700tf.§

Lottery to be drawn in Petersburg.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of "the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association;" Class No. 1.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	15,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	6,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1 do	of	3,260	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	500	DOLLARS,

400's, 300's, 200's, 100's, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets only $5—*Shares in proportion.*

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with prompt attention. Address to

B. W. Hewson,

November, 1830. PETERSBURG, Va.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

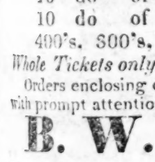
Fayetteville, Oct. 20. 1830. §98tf.§

Wanted immediately,

One or two first rate *Journeyman*, to whom extra wages will be given, if immediate application be made. Also two or three *Apprentices*.

H. ERAMBERT.

November 4th. 1830.

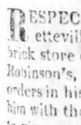


The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. §93tf.§

To Rent,



Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith. They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to

P. DAILEY, Market Square.

September 15. §93tf.§

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers for sale very low for *Cash:*

2,000 lbs. loaf SUGAR,
Brown ditto,
Coffee,
Gunpowder Tea,
Imperial do.
Alspice,
Pepper and Mustard,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Goshen Cheese,
Saltpetre,
Indigo and Alum,
Irish Potatoes,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do.
Seidlitz Powders,
Essence of Peppermint,
Antique Oil,
British do.
Cordials, assorted,
Port Wine, supr. quality,
Madeira, do. do.
Old Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
Sup'r chewing Tobacco,
Small plug do.
Cigars, superior quality,
Phosphorus Lights,
Violin Strings, assorted,
Copperas,
Cocoa Nuts,
Filberts and Palm Nuts,
Soft shell Almonds,
Raisins, (bunch,)
Fresh Currants,
Ginger,
Hair Powder.

With a large assortment of TOYS.

☞Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. The wholesale price of Candies is 35 cts. per pound

Fayetteville, October 27, 1830. §99 6t.§

Private Boarding

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

BOOKS! BOOKS!

25,000 Volumes of Books.

Cheap Books & Stationary.

TURNER & HUGHES,

AT the North Carolina Commission Bookstore, two doors above the Post-Office, Fayetteville-street, Raleigh, are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large and very general assortment comprising an extensive variety in the various departments of LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY, MISCELLANY POETRY and FICTION; also, English, Latin Greek and French SCHOOL BOOKS of every description; together with a large assortment of STATIONARY and FANCY articles.

Fashionable and Sacred Music, both vocal and instrumental; a large collection of Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Caricatures and elegant water colored Paintings; gilt-edged, perfumed and plain writing Paper, of various qualities; Drawing and Morocco Paper, Osborn's superior water colors; Lead Pencils and Crayons, Slates and Pencils; Japan, Red and Durable ink, India Rubber; Desk, Pocket and Cork Inkstands Sealing Wax, Waters, Black Sand, Quills, Sand Boxes and Letter Stamps, Rogers' best Razors and Razor Straps, ditto Pocket and Pen knives; self-sharpening Silver Pencils; Silver Pens, Silver mounted Spectacles; Walking Sticks, Gig and twig riding Whips; Paper Hangings, Flowered and bordering Paper; Fire and hearth Screens, Paste boards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, suitable for Clerks of Courts, Registers, Sheriffs and Merchants, Memorandum Books, Copy and Cyphering do; Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books, plain and fancy work; Albums and Common place books.

They have just received a few copies of the *Token* and *Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831, embellished with splendid engravings and replete with interesting literary matter. Also on hand, the Works of the late THOMAS JEFFERSON; Scott's Family Bible, in 6 royal octavo vols. printed on fine paper and well bound. This work is offered at the reduced price of $15; and if three or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced to 14 dolls. per sett; Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, splendidly bound; Clarke's Commentaries, &c. &c.

All new Books received as soon as published. They have also, frequently for sale, old and rare Books that are to be procured but in few stores.

In the Law department, their collection is very extensive. The Theological department is also very general, having taken great pains to procure standard works for each denomination of Christians. They invite the attention of Instructors of youth, to their stock of Classical and School Books, as no exertions have been spared to make it complete. Indeed, such a general and extensive variety of elementary Books, in every branch of popular and scientific education, possessing for the most part, a high degree of excellence, cannot be found in the catalogue of any Book seller in the State. They feel, however, no disposition to boast of this, as they have only availed themselves of the advantages which have come in their way, being the authorized agents of some of the most enterprising publishers and dealers in the Union.

Gentlemen of the Bar, those in the study and practice of Medicine, public, private and social Libraries, Academies and Schools, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, with all articles in the Book and Stationary line, including all the publications printed in this State. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. If the article ordered is not on hand, it shall be procured either in the City or from the North, with all possible despatch, and at a price never exceeding that at which it sells in the Northern market.

Persons at a distance desirous of forwarding orders will have a convenient opportunity for transmitting them through their Representatives in the Legislature.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TURNER & HUGHES have also on consignment, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold at Public Auction during the approaching session of the Legislature. Among these, are many valuable and rare Works.

☞This will be the time to get bargains, as they will be sold, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. *Save the Cash then to purchase Books, as such another opportunity may never again be offered in this City.*

Raleigh, October 19, 1830. §99-3t§

A wag observing a fellow steal a fish and put it under his jacket, which was too short to conceal the theft, whispered to the purloiner, in future, either to wear a *longer* jacket or to steal a *shorter* fish.

LAFAYETTE

Translation of a Letter from General LAFAYETTE to Gen. BERNARD, of this city.

Paris, 8th Sept. 1830.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

Abundance of news must have reached you through the periodical papers. Nevertheless, I think it will be pleasing to you to receive some written details. You will have received some publications relating to our memorable week. You will also have read an account of the Review by the King, in the Champ de Mars, for the distribution of our tri-colored flags to the National Guard. The ceremony was as splendid as that of the Federation of 1790. We had five hundred thousand spectators; and every one was struck with the celerity with which in less than three weeks we have organized nearly fifty thousand men of National Guards —armed, equipped, and filing off like veteran troops. The King handed successively to the General Commander-in-Chief the forty eight tri-colored flags, each surmounted with a cock in lieu of the old imperial eagle, and with this motto: "Liberty—Public Order—Days of 27th, 28th, 29th July, 1830." The Commander-in-Chief took himself the new oath, and had it administered to the National Guard. The Colors were intrusted to flag-bearers, selected from among the mechanics who had distinguished themselves in fighting in the barricades.—The Natn'l Guards are organizing throughout France. We have already fourteen thousand men for the two arrondissements only of St. Denis and Sceaux.

I send to you the order of the day which I addressed to the National Guards of the kingdom. Next week, a law will be proposed for the final organization of the French National Guard. All the citizens will compose the stationary Guard; the young men the moveable National Guard. From seven to eight hundred thousand fighting men will thus form good corps of reserve.

You know that some disturbances have taken place in Belgium: they will end, I think, by the separation of that country from Holland, under the same sovereign. We have not interfered, except to signify that we shall not suffer that any foreign army should exercise any right of interference, leaving the nations to manage their own affairs according to their will, but not willing that other governments shall interfere to oppress our neighbors.

I send you the exact account of what has taken place in the Chamber relative to South America and Mexico. You will see that I took care to mark the order of the recognitions already made, and to give to our dear United States the share which belongs to them.

Our republican throne has been recognized immediately by the English Government and will soon, I hope, be recognized also by the other powers. You will readily suppose that I did not say that *this was the best of Republics*. I do not think so: and the Constitution of the United States appears to me far preferable. But I believe we have done for the best in the present circumstances; and have prepared, under a popular throne, all republican institutions. There are not in France, patriots more sincere than the King and his son. I knew them but little before, but they have inspired me with the greatest friendship and confidence; and this sentiment is reciprocal.

This, my dear General, is the point at which we have arrived. I do not mention to you some slight disturbances or errors among the mechanics. There is not in all this any ill intention, and reasoning alone has been sufficient to persuade them. After all, most of these slight disorders, of which our adversaries have made so much, have been instigated by disguised enemies; and there have been no real troubles but at Nismes; and the zeal of the neighboring National Guards and that of the Line, under the tri-colored flag, soon repressed them.

Receive the new assurances of my old and constant friendship.

LAFAYETTE.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

To the National Guards of the Kingdom of France, September 1, 1830.

The General Commanding in Chief the National Guards of the Kingdom, called by the confidence of the People to the head of the public force in the glorious days of our late Revolution, has thought it his duty, notwithstanding his refusal in 1790, to accept, under the new state of things, the important command conferred on him by the confidence of a patriot Monarch, himself placed by the wishes of his fellow citizens on the constitutional throne of the King of the French. But in consideration of the importance and multiplicity of his duties, the General Commander in Chief must necessarily rely (of which he has indeed the happy certainty) on the patriotism, upon the zeal, and he may be permitted to add, the personal affection of his Brothers in arms throughout the vast extent of our brave and free country of France.

After forty years of memorable vicissitudes, the old tri-colored flag of '89, the flag of the national sovereignty, of liberty and of public order, has just been gloriously, generously and forever re-established—around this standard has rallied with a spontaneous movement, and will soon be legally organized, all France in arms.

The French people, profiting by the lessons of experience, by the progress of light, and civic intelligence, and appreciating the glory and benefits of our political storms, casting off all that deprived their first impulse of their purity, feels much more the necessity for general and personal security, now that the happy division of property and the advancement of industry, render it more and more necessary.—Filled with respect and good will for the rights of other nations, and their bosoms glowing with ardour for all the rights, without distinction, of individual, civil and religious liberty, they cannot but maintain with firmness, and if it be necessary, defend with energy, their own rights of independence, liberty, of legal order, the laws to which they have consented, and the popular Throne which they have founded.

It is the National Guards to whom these great duties are particularly confided; and as no foreign influence can prevail against the French nation, proud as she is of her retrospections, of her strength, and of the great and virtuous example she has just presented to the world, holding in her hands the sacred arms of liberty, so neither can any domestic intrigue, any of those temptations to disorder which the odious tactics of our adversaries formerly rendered so oppressive, now triumph over the spirit of wisdom, moderation, and at the same time of energy and persevering patriotism which now characterize France as it is, and which was so admirably evinced by her brave men during *the three great days*.

The General Commanding in Chief, ready at all times to assist his fellow soldiers with all the efforts of his devotion and of his personal independence, communicates to them this day some provisionary instructions, through the medium of the Inspector General, whose long experience has greatly aided his labors.

There will be no delay by the Government in the presentation of a law for the final organization of the National Guards. It will have for its basis the law of '91, and especially the vital principle of election by the citizens; but this is only an additional motive for forwarding at present with all our zeal, the spontaneous movement which does honor and gives strength to France, and which presents her such as she ought to be to her Friends, and in case of need to her enemies.

LAFAYETTE.

Among the good effects of the Tariff in the South, we may enumerate the general economy and its consequence, freedom from debt, which is remarked by every body. This is not, to be sure, a direct consequence of that abused policy, but it is as direct as some of the evils attributed to it. The clamor, raised against it, made people look about them—many of them, we are sure, believed it would eat up all their property, and probably themselves too, and they began early to make retrenchments in their expenditures, so as to meet the evil day that their imaginations anticipated. The Tariff, too, by destroying monopoly in our supply of manufactured articles, and increasing the price of our staple by giving it an additional market at home, cheapened all the articles of primary necessity, while it increased the ability to pay for them, and thus enabled every good citizen to throw off the dependence which equally shackled his enterprize and his opinions. The present imposition of duties will, we have good reason to believe, be modified by the National Legislature, probably at its next session, and the rate occasionally lowered, as the safety of our domestic establishments will admit, till the whole is removed, or only enough left barely to defray the expenses of government. This might be done with many articles now, which are able to stand any competition, that can be brought against them. Some of these now send across the Atlantic, and even sell to a profit in the British Metropolis.—Our other Manufactures, still in their infancy, by the cherishing policy of the Government, will soon attain a state of maturity, whose fruits no rivalship shall be able to blast.—*Geo. Courier.*

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

We learn, with great satisfaction, that all the State canals which have been authorized by the Legislature to be placed under contract, will be completed for navigation by the 15th November ensuing.

The water has already been let into two hundred miles of the Canal, which is now navigable, and the local newspapers inform us that the Delaware, the North and West Branch, and additional portions of the Western and Juniata divisions are now filling, making a further navigation of one hundred and fifty miles. The remainder of the authorised Canals will be completed by the 15th of November.

By the 1st of December, the grading, bridging, &c. of forty miles of the roadway of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road will be finished ready for laying the rails.

There is now a continuous line of Canal from Philadelphia by the Schuylkill, Union, and Pennsylvania Canals, to Augwich, near Huntingdon, on the Juniata, a distance by the Canals of two hundred and forty miles. The line will be extended twenty miles further within the present year. The whole line from Johnstown, at the western side of the Alleghany mountain, a line of upwards of one hundred miles, will be navigable by the 1st of November. This will leave a space of but seventy-eight miles between Huntingdon and Johnstown to be completed, in order to effect the connexion by canal and portage between the navigable waters and vast vallies of the Ohio and Mississippi and the city of Philadelphia.

The canal communication from Philadelphia to the valley of Wyoming, will be established in a few days. The distance from Philadelphia to Wyoming is two hundred and sixty miles.

New definitions of Republicanism and Federalism have come in fashion of late years—so that scarcely any man knows his own political station. Mr. Madison, William Smith of S. C. Mr. Poinsett and David R. Williams, and many other names which once stood in the front of the Democratic host, are now *federalists*, according to the new patent definitions, while the supporters of the alien and sedition laws, and the traducers of William H. Crawford and State Rights, are converted into orthodox leaders of a party which they formerly assailed with all the artillery of argument and wit. No man is a Republican, now-a-days, it would seem, with the *new lights*, but he who is in favor of *Disunion*.—We do not mean the *term* disunion, for that they indignantly repudiate—but the *thing* itself, which must inevitably follow, if not now, at some not very remote day, from the acknowledgment of their disorganizing doctrine.—*Virginian.*

What instrument can draw every tooth in your head without pain, provided you keep your mouth open and your eyes shut?—A black lead pencil.

Expenses of Rail Roads.—The Baltimore American on the authority of the 4th Report of the B. and O. Rail-road Co., sets forth that the "first six miles cost as much as the next thirty-six, and the first ten miles as much as the next fifty-six. It is very gratifying to learn that the road between Ellicott's Mills and the 'Point of Rocks' (53 miles,) constructed with a double track of *stone rails*, will not cost more than $21,000 a mile, and we understand that this portion of the road is regarded as an average of the ground along the whole line between Ellicott's Mills and the river Ohio. The original estimate of the stockholders of $20,000 a mile, although founded upon the plan then entertained of laying down wooden rails, will therefore not be exceeded, west of Ellicott's Mills, more than one thousand dollars a mile, although the permanency and efficiency of the road will be greatly improved by the substitution of stone bridges and stone rails for the wooden bridges and wooden rails originally contemplated."

What a tempting thing this Cherokee gold is! Indians hunt it—whites hunt it—they come from all the ends of the earth to look for it—every nation and tongue has some one there to shew the universal influence of the shining dirt. No wonder Georgia is loth to suffer herself to be impoverished for the wealth of every body else!—But every body imposes on her. If she sends the Hall militia to keep the Indians off, as soon as they have dispossessed the savages they begin themselves to dig. The U. S. troops are sent to take care of the precious metal and behold! they cannot resist the temptation more than other people. A squad of thirty it is alleged, was seen the other day with their coats off, digging away manfully. It is possible they only intended to get it in hand, so that they might take the better care of it. Oh gold, gold! Who can resist thy charms? We should not be surprised, if the Legislature adjourned to Habersham or some spot on the Cherokee lands within the jurisdiction of Georgia.—*Augusta Courier.*

It seems from a recent decision of Judge Bay, in Charleston, that false swearing at an Election, does not constitute the crime of Perjury. *John Nicholson* was arrested on this charge, he having voted at the late election in Charleston without being constitutionally qualified, having sworn that he was legally entitled to such vote. A motion for his discharge was submitted and sustained on the ground that false swearing at an election, is not Perjury as heretofore defined and adjudicated. We mention the fact, that our Legislature, if the law on the subject is as loose in North, as in South Carolina, may make such enactments as will preserve the elective franchise from such gross violations.

Raleigh Register.

Lafayette.—The London Courier and the London Times, both admit that *Lafayette*, after the 29th July, could beyond all doubt have placed the crown of France upon his own head; or, rejecting a monarchy, and a crown, have become the chief, or President of a Republic. To find this fact—of which *we* have no doubt—thus admitted, and the lofty and disinterested conduct of the noble Veteran thus praised in quarters where his name was not always coupled with eulogy, is to us, and it must be to all Americans, truly gratifying. Worthily indeed has the disciple, companion and friend of WASHINGTON learned the lessons of his great master, and wonderfully has he been reserved to display on a wider field, and after the lapse of half a century, the virtues, the moderation, and devoted love of country of which Washington was the model, and which Lafayette only has yet lived to emulate and to equal.—*N. Y. American.*

We may be permitted to state our belief, that the Express by which we received our account of the Manchester dinner, was the quickest, for the distance, ever performed. On account of the great superiority of the posting line, the arrangements had been made on the most circuitous road to Manchester, through Oxford and Birmingham, making the distance from the *Courier* office 201 miles. The Express did not leave Manchester until half-past 10 on Monday night, and it arrived at our office at three minutes before three yesterday afternoon, making less than sixteen hours and a half for 201 miles, about half of which distance was performed in a post-chaise, and the remainder by man and horse. From Birmingham the time occupied was seven hours (being 119 miles from the *Courier* office through Oxford); from Oxford (56 miles) the distance was performed in three hours and twenty minutes; from Beaconsfield (26 miles) in one hour and twenty minutes. It is no slight commendation of the Postmasters on this road to say, that their horses were so good that, notwithstanding the great speed, they appeared to be less distressed than ordinary horses would have been in performing only eight or nine miles an hour.—*London Courier.*

A culprit on receiving the sentence of death, begged the judge not to add "and may the Lord have mercy on your soul;" "for," says he, "I never knew any body to thrive after your prayers."

FOREIGN.

New York, Nov. 1.

By the *Silas Richards*, Liverpool packet, we have London dates to the 26th September, and Liverpool of 27th.

The Continent is disturbed by revolutions and rumors of revolutions, even to distant Russia, where, according to a publication in the Paris Messager des Chambres of 22d September, (which, however, that paper itself discredits) the imperial guard in St. Petersburg had mutinied, and 20,000 lives were lost. We attach no credit to this story; but the propagation of this and similar accounts, and the avidity with which they are received and circulated, prove a very unsettled condition of the public mind. In *Saxony*, however, there really had been a revolution, and the King had abdicated. This makes the third sovereign who in the course of a few weeks has relinquished, because he could not hold, his throne.

In *France*, in spite of complaints in the papers, and occasional breakings out in the Chamber of Deputies, we still think order will be preserved.

Prussia and *Spain!* had both, according to the *Constitutionnel* of 18th September, acknowledged Louis Philip; and the recognition of Russia was daily and confidently expected. Gen. *Clausel* had assumed the command of the army of Algiers, and, to judge by the proclamation he issued on the occasion, it would seem certainly the intention of France to retain her African conquests. "The intention," says the document, "of the King of the French is to insure *forever* the happiness of the people" whom his arms have delivered. This does not look like temporary occupation of a subdued region.

By an order of the day from *Lafayette* it was notified to the National Guard that the Heir apparent, the Duke of Orleans, had enrolled himself as a canoneer, in the National Guard.

The price of grain and flour had advanced in England, although the chief crops there had been harvested in good order and of an average quantity. In France it was thought the crop of grain was deficient.

From the Messager des Chambres.

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.—The account of a military insurrection at St Petersburgh has been spread on the faith of a letter from Frankfort, of the 15th inst.; but no date is given of this extraordinary event, which, if well founded, cannot have taken place till subsequent to the 4th of September, the date of the last letters received at Paris.

The insurrection is said to have broken out amongst the regiment of the Imperial Guard; which had recently returned from the war of Turkey, and in consequence of a discontent which manifested itself amongst them, respecting the refusal of the rewards that had been promised to them. It is added that 20,000 men had been killed or wounded during this insurrection—a number which evidently bears the mark of exaggeration; but nothing is said of its political effects, or of the person of the Emperor.

This account is probably a forged one. However, it is to be remarked, nevertheless, that at the time of the insurrection breaking out, after the death of the Emperor Alexander, the first notice of that commotion arrived by way of Frankfort, and with great celerity.

Revolution in Saxony, and abdication of King Maximilian.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.—Private letters from Leipsic of the 10th state, that accounts had been received there of serious disturbances at Dresden. The Sovereign of Saxony is another exceedingly fitting inmate for the Royal retreat of Lulworth. He took it into his head lately, to abjure the faith of which his family had been such gallant and zealous defenders and to turn Roman Catholic; and not content with his own conversion, he must needs prevail on his people to be converted also. Such conduct, in the year 1830, is more deserving of pity than of censure. The people of Leipsic spurned the foolish and impudent attempt to deprive them of the noblest liberty that man can own: but the inhabitants of Dresden, it seems, were not content with merely repelling the efforts of the royal bigot—they attacked the Guards on which he relied, and cast them and him out of their Protestant City.

Saxony.—The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 16th instant announces that the king had appointed his Royal Highness Prince Frederick joint Regent of the kingdom. This fact is looked upon as synonymous with an abdication. The *Courier* of Wednesday evening says,—"The Hamburgh papers which arrived this morning, announce the abdication of the King of Saxony. The news is not official, but the appointment of a Regency renders it highly probable. Something of this kind was indeed to have been expected; and as tranquility seems to have been restored, we trust the government and the people will henceforward proceed in harmony. The King of Saxony has, we fear, for some time past, lost the affections of his subjects through the influence of the priesthood, and his own inclinations have tended rather to the quiet retirement of the convent, than the bustle and dignity which surround the throne.

ST PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 3, (N. S.)—The Ambassador of the King of the French has had an audience with the Emperor of Russia; therefore it may be considered that Russia has acknowledged the new French government.

DENMARK.—We find rumors of disturbances in the city of Copenhagen. The tumult had indeed been excited, but the latest accounts represent that they were wholly unconnected with political feeling, and were not at all likely to affect the public repose. A fresh attack on the houses of the Jews by some of the lower order of the inhabitants, gave rise to the report.

BRUNSWICK.—The witless Heir to the Dukedom, whose subjects had expelled him from its territories, has followed the example of Charles X., and sought refuge in England. He repaired immediately to Brighton, to see their Majesties, but returned without the privilege of an audience. William IV. is said to have expressed his refusal in the following terms:—"The King, as a private man, would receive the Duke, but as King of England, and brother of the late King, that would be impossible for his Majesty."

Liverpool, 25th Sept.

The transactions in Cotton this week have only reached 7820 bales, viz. 130 Sea Island, at 12¾ a 16d; 40 Stained, 7½ a 12; 3000 Upland, 6¼ a 7¼; 600 Orleans, 6¾ a 8¼; 2350 Alabama, 6½ a 7 3-8; other sorts, 1620.

In the early part of the week the demand was extremely languid, but the purchase of 1500 American, on speculation, contributed to restore confidence, and last week's prices are obtainable. The recent accounts from the United States have induced holders to offer less freely, especially Sea Islands, for which higher rates are asked. The import of the week 6800 bales, and since the 1st of January it amounts to 659,100, against 589,600 to this period last year. The increase from the United States is 105,000 bales.

Saturday Evening.—About 4000 bales of Cotton sold to day. A heavy business done in wheat, at an advance of 2s. per qr. About 10,000 bbls. Flour changed hands on speculation, at 36s. a 37s. pr. bbl.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important News! Bloody Conflict at Brussels! Commotions at Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Berlin, &c.

The London packet ship Corinthian has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to the evening of the 30th September. Their contents are highly important. We select full accounts of the prominent events from the Commercial, Journal of Commerce, and the proof-slips transmitted by the Mercantile and Gazette.—*Balt. American.*

In relation to the markets for Breadstuffs, the New York papers present us with but one meagre item, which will be found in another column. It would seem, however, that they were still on the rise, for a postscript to a letter from a respectable mercantile house in New York to another in this city, after giving the accounts which we published yesterday, says:—"Since the above, we have London accounts per Corinthian to the 1st October, and wheat had advanced further 3d per bushel of 70 lbs."

THE CIVIL WAR IN BELGIUM.

There has been a six day's irregular battle in Brussels, at times raging furiously, and ending by the withdrawal of the King's troops, after much blood-shed on both sides, and a vast destruction of property. One account supposes that not less than 9000 had fallen victims to this civil war. The details will be found below. The troops were withdrawn on the 27th of September—taking up a position at Dieghem, but with a view, probably, of falling back upon Antwerp. The accounts of the different parties are somewhat variant; the insurgents claim to have *compelled* the retreat; on the other hand, however, it is maintained, that, "unable to obtain possession of the town by any other means than a bombardment, which would have caused the destruction of that property which it was the professed object of the troops to preserve from threatened pillage by the populace, and the sacrifice of loyal as well as disloyal subjects, Prince Frederick took the only course which was left to him consistently with honor, and the desire to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, and withdrew his army to a distance of two leagues from the capital, there to await the decision of the Government as to future operations."

The conduct of the populace proves that they are directed by experienced officers. At their head, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief, is JUAN VAN HALEN, a Spaniard of Belgic origin, whose sufferings from the Inquisition in Spain, have rendered his name familiar in Europe. It is no longer, therefore, the turbulence of an unrestrained, undisciplined, and inconsiderate mob, but the rebellion of the mass, organized by men of military talents, and actuated by motives of personal hostility. A provisional government had been established, and the breach between Belgium and Holland now seems irreparable. Should Prussia interfere, as is apprehended, to subdue the Belgians, it would be impossible, we think, for the government of France to restrain that nation from an immediate co-operation with the latter.

Louvain has also been attacked by the King's troops, and the latter have been defeated.

BLOODY CONFLICT AT BRUSSELS.

[The following news is from the Courier des Pays Bas of September 26. The Journal was on that day published bearing the date of Sunday, and the three preceding days, the combat in Brussels during that time having suspended the regular daily publication.]

"On the morning of the 22d, Prince Frederick left Anvers with his corps d'armee, on his route to Brussels. About the same time the Brussels Volunteers set out by the gates of Schaerbock and Louvain to attack the troops which occupied the positions of Evar and Diegem; some others took the road of Ghent, to encounter the Hussars which were stationed on the heights of Zollick. Affairs of advanced posts continued during the day, and the number of killed was very considerable.

In the evening the greater number of the Volunteers returned Every body repaired towards the gates, and labored every where to reinforce the barricadoes. A proclamation of Prince Frederick, published in the Gazette des Pays Bas, was spoken of, and the entrance of the troops was momentarily expected. The night, however, passed tranquilly.—Towards eleven o'clock M. Ducpetiaux and another person were despatched to the head quarters of Prince Frederick to represent to him fully the exact state of things. They could not proceed to the Prince—they were arrested upon arriving at the advanced posts, and in violation of their quality of messengers were transported to Anvers, where they remain in custody.

On Thursday the 23d, about seven o'clock in the evening, a body of grenadiers and chasseurs appeared before the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain.—The Bourgeoise Artillery immediately opened a fire upon them, which was returned by the troops: the discharges continued, and soon the bullets began to fall in the upper part of the town.

The movement of the troops, however, advanced, and they occupied the lines and walls of the Botanic Garden, and opened their fire upon the people on the Boulevard in front. The stair case of the Observatory was guarded by Volunteers from Liege, whose fire covered the external glacis. At eight o'clock, the gates of Louvain and Schaerbeck were forced, and the Dutch troops advanced through the new Rue Royale, the Boulevards, and the Rue Louvain, towards the Park. A spirited engagement there took place, as the different columns advanced. The Chasseurs occupied the Rue de Louvain, and to the front of the Rue d'Orange, and annoyed the inhabitants posted at the Barricade at Treurenberg, under whose fire the grenadiers had debouched from the new Rue Royale, many of the latter fell, and their wounded were made prisoners. The park was at this time occupied by the troops, and they formed there with their artillery. While these things were passing in that quarter, some hussars and a detachment from the Infantry division, entered by the gate de Flandre, and advanced to the Pig-market, but they were soon forced to retire, and a part of them to abandon their arms and baggage; a good number, among whom was a Colonel, were likewise made prisoners. This attack was up to this time the only one made upon the lower part of the town, the combat being otherwise concentrated in the higher quarter.

The Park and its neighborhood formed then the principal point of attack. The Bourgeoise Artillery were near the Place Royale, and a number of that corps were likewise at the barricade; others were near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, which they abandoned at mid-day. Another post occupied the barricade of the Mountain of the Park; a fourth held itself ready to debouche from the Rue Royale to the Place de Louvain. The troops had their cannon pointed towards the Place Royale. From the moment when the staircase of the Bibliotheque was occupied by the grenadiers, the inhabitants were engaged from both sides of the end of the Rue d'Isabelle, in a running fire, which they kept up throughout the day. The Boulevards, from the Schaerbeck gate to that of the Namour, belonged also to the troops. Such was pretty nearly the position of both parties on the day of the 23d.

The combat was a continual fire of musketry. The engagement continued till nightfall, when the fire ceased, little by little, from all points. In their movement through the new Rue Royale and Rue Louvain, the troops took the barrack of the Annonciades, towards evening there was a rumour, that those which had occupied the Park, offered to evacuate it, provided they were allowed to retire unmolested to their barracks; but the absence of any chief amongst the Bourgeoise rendered this overture unavailing; each party maintained its position, the Volunteers left some sentinels at the barricades, and the rest retired. Among this population in possession of arms, animated by combat, in the midst of a city without authorities and abandoned to itself, not a single excess was committed.

Towards the end of the day flames were seen for a few minutes issuing from a house in front of the gate of Schaerbeck and the barrack of Annonciades.

The post of the staircase of the Observatory, already spoken of, was surrounded by the troops from the time when they moved upon the Boulevards. The Liegeois defended themselves bravely, until they had expended all their ammunition. In this extremity they drew off during the evening, and passing by the wall of the Boulevard, towards the country, they returned on the following evening, after a long detour, and entered the town by the gate of Hal.

However, during the night many houses were occupied by the troops, as well in the Rue Royale as towards the Namur gate. The fire re-opened at 7 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 24th. The fire of the Bourgeous was very spirited, and they gradually dislodged the Dutch soldiers from the houses in the Rue de Namur, and forced them to take refuge in the Park, the Hotel de Bellevue, that of the Ancien Cafe of the Emperor, the Place Royale, l'Ancien Hotel des Balles, and at the corner of the Rue de la Loi. Many houses in the Rue d'Isabelle, in front of the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were filled by volunteers. The States General, the Palace, the houses near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were in the hands of the Dutch. From all these points there issued a heavy fire of musketry. In the Park the soldiers endeavored to cover themselves by the trees, and among their thick clusters.

One of their pieces of cannon in battery on the Boulevard, showered bullets into the interior of the town.

At the Bank the bullets knocked down a chimney, and penetrated the walls of some of the rooms; L'Estamnet a la vue du Parc received more than a dozen, which pierced and shattered the walls. The hotel of the Duc de Trael and the Wood-market were also damaged. Upon the Cantensteen the house of M. Legge was struck by a bullet, which carried away a part of the wall of the first floor. These occurrences excited the most general indignation, and to an extent difficult to describe.

Towards evening, many conflagrations burst forth. The most terrible was that of the Manege; which lasted all night. Every thing was there consumed During the greatest raging of the fire, some soldiers posted in the houses near the Bibliotheque fired, it is said, upon the inhabitants who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

It was even said that the fire was communicated by shells, as on the previous evening the firing ceased, and the night was tranquil. On Saturday, the 25th, the combat began anew about 7 o'clock in the morning. To the taking of the Park all efforts were then directed. The volunteers made repeated attacks, and entered many parts of it As well from the side of the mountain of the Park, as from that of the Place Royale, the Brabant flag was borne along the middle of the Park; but it appeared that the confusion with which these different attacks were made, did not for the moment permit of their being followed up with advantage. The Volunteers were several times obliged to evacuate the Park, and it is even said that by a fatal mistake two troops of citizens fired upon each other. However the Dutch troops enclosed in the Park were dreadfully fatigued, and they lay down in their positions for rest. Such was the exact state of things yesterday evening; nothing has this day changed it, the troops remained always in the Park, and at this moment the fire of the Tirailleurs continues.

A superior officer was taken prisoner on Friday morning. Another was subsequently taken; they were both sent to the Artillery barracks and from thence to L'Amigo.

Hospitals have been established in the chapels of the Madelaine and St. Anne, and in many other public and private houses. Every where the brave inhabitants are receiving and succouring the wounded. Reinforcements have arrived from all the neighboring towns, and they combat with great ardour, and at once, notwithstanding the fatigue of their previous marches.

By an order of General Wanthier, the soldiers employed in the citadel of Tournay received double rations, as in a campaign. On the morning of the 21st, the cannoniers instead of continuing their works on the bastions, have abandoned their tools and departed.

"A NEW VICTORY.

Louvain, Sept. 24.

"Despatch to M. Baron Vanderlinden D'Hoogvorst Commander-in-Chief of the Bourgeoise Guard of Brussels.

"At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Dutch attacked Louvain from the side of the gate of Moulines, and discharged several shells, when we advanced to repulse them At ten 10 o'clock we received news that a part of the Dutch army at Tongres had set out for Louvain in great force, and with many cannons; about twelve o'clock the troops were in fact already before our town, upon which they began an immediate attack by a discharge of cannon, and vollies of musketry. We sustained this attack, and our brave inhabitants made a sortie which was attended with complete success: for at 2 o'clock retreat and confusion were in the Dutch army, which was furiously assailed by our brave patriots, and driven to Tirlemont, where their rout became a race, owing to the valiant resistance of the people of that town, who would not permit them to retire through it. We have many prisoners, and our loss is trifling.

"Signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the citizens of Louvain. J. NEEF."

By further accounts we learn from Paris, by our letters of Tuesday evening, that, on the 27th, the Belgians had attacked and succeeded in driving the Dutch troops from the Park in Brussels and the neighborhood, and that the town was free. A letter from Brussels of the 27th says, that the troops of Prince Frederick have been beaten on all sides, and that the Belgian inhabitants are every where arming against the Dutch. The fortress of Mons is in the power of the Belgian inhabitants, who have attacked Ath, and assisted by the inhabitants of that place, have made themselves masters of the garrison, who had laid down their arms. The same success has just taken place at Tournay.

DEFECTION OF THE TROOPS AT OSTEND.

The following is a summary of the latest intelligence from Ostend:

On Sunday night (Sept. 26th) a serious disturbance took place at Ostend, in consequence of a tumultuous assemblage of the Bourgeois, who insisted upon hoisting the Brabant flag: the troops were called out, but felt more disposed to assist, than quell the rioters, and great acts of insubordination were the consequences. The mob increased every instant, and to a more alarming extent, when the soldiers were directed to fire—they did so, but it was in the air, and only a casualty or two occurred; for had the shots been directed against the populace, the slaughter would have been immense. An attempt was afterwards made to seize the arms of the military, who were tame enough to submit—but they were subsequently relinquished. Things continued in the most feverish state until last night, when the Brabant flag was hoisted without opposition.

In the course of the night, our packet people were called from their berths, with a request that they would proceed to sea with all possible despatch, as soon as the packet could be got up, with the principal officers of the military and other departments, as they expected to lose their lives. About forty officers came on board, with all the principal valuables they possessed, which they threw into the packet pell-mell, and money was rolling about the decks in all directions: the packet went into the Roads to wait for the Liverpool steam-vessel, which at the time there was not water out for: as soon as she came out the packet transferred her cargo, and the Liverpool proceeded to Flushing, with about one hundred and fifty Dutch officers, their families, and persons of distinction, who had fled in consequence of the soldiers refusing to act against the insurgents. The Dutch officers were in imminent danger of being sacrificed to popular fury. Our packet, upon receiving her mails, came away. The Brussels mail, which had not arrived for a week, reached Ostend this morning.

COMMOTIONS AT GHENT.

The Courier of the 30th of September in a second edition, gives the following intelligence from Ghent:

We are sorry to announce that troubles have broken out in a quarter of the Netherlands which was supposed to be warmly attached to the reigning dynasty. By a letter which has just been received from Ghent, it appears that late on the evening of Tuesday last, groups of persons were observed in different parts of the city, and expressions of an inflammatory nature were loudly uttered. At this particular moment a party of the military had received orders to proceed to the office of the Catholique, a Journal inimical to the Government, for the purpose of preventing its further publication.

It is stated in a letter, that, to the astonishment of the officer in command of this detachment, he found in the composing room of the establishment three Noblemen of influence in the city—one of them holding an important post in the Burgher Guard, and possessing the keys of the city armory—actively co-operating in bringing out the paper. This interference of the military occasioned great sensation, but the letter having been sent off in haste, no further particulars have reached us. There is great reason to fear that the next accounts will be of a deplorable and momentous kind.

DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

There have been disturbances in Berlin, of a more serious character than the official Gazette of the Government was allowed to publish. A letter from Frankfort says—

"It was not merely an assemblage of journeymen tailors, but a meeting of more than twenty thousand persons, who loudly call for the Constitution promised in 1814. The armed force received orders to fire upon the crowd; the troops of the line refused, it is said to act against their fellow citizens, but the Royal Guards executed the order; 60 individuals were killed or wounded.—The crowd, in dispersing, loudly demanded the Constitution. The same letter adds that new riots had broken out at Hesse Cassel, and that the Elector had been fired at in his carriage; he is said to have been wounded.

Paris papers are to the 27th instant, inclusive. There is a paragraph in the *Temps* of this date, respecting a rumored note to the French Government, by some of the Great Powers of Europe, which, if authentic, is of great interest. It is said they have requested the concurrence of the French Government to the garrisoning the Fortresses of the Netherlands with Prussian troops. The reply is stated not to have transpired; but if we are to believe our correspondent, who is so situated as to be acquainted with the general views of the French Cabinet, the intervention of Foreign States in the affairs of the Netherlands will not be submitted to by the French Ministry, who are reported to have said, that their views of policy and correctness on this subject would not prevail against the national feeling, and that their own safety would be compromised by adopting the principle recommended to them by the Great Powers. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report, but in the present state of France it is but too probable.

[The letter of Lafayette to Gen. Bertrand, shows what the determination of the French Government is on this subject.]

The last intelligence from France is contained in a letter dated September 28th, published in the London Courier.

A sitting of the society called Friends of the People, was announced for the previous evening, notwithstanding a resolution which was not unanimous, had been passed, to hold no more meeting. It was presented by the National Guard, who was refused admission to the members. The position of things in Paris was uneasy. An anticipated rupture among the ministers had broken out, and was partially quieted. The most dangerous question agitated was the accusation of the ex-ministers. It was thought it would now be impossible to save them. It was said the ambassador of Louis Philip to the Court of Spain had met with an indifferent reception.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th, the articles of accusation were successively voted by large majorities, impeaching the ministers of high treason. The highest total number of votes was 297.

RISING AT BRUGES.

On the 26th of September, in consequence of the proceedings at Brussels, the populace of Bruges rose, and hoisted the national colors.

The Burghers, to prevent a conflict between the troops and the people, subsequently exerted themselves to maintain tranquility, and on promising to preserve order, induced the Commandant to withdraw his troops, and to proceed with them to Ostend. There is a report that the people of Ath have made themselves masters of the fortifications, and that the troops laid down their arms. It is added that the same thing took place at Tournay.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, October 2d.

The sale of Cotton during this week, has been more than was expected, being 24,500 bags, of which 17,000 are American, consisting of 8,600 Uplands, 2,660 New Orleans, 5,420 Alabama and Mobile, and 220 Sea Island. The import amounts to 16,285 bags, of which 4,500 are from the United States.

Our prices have again fallen to what they were before the recent briskness and in some instances rather below it.

The average for Wheat received this morning 60s. 8d. aggregate, 65s. 3d.—duty, 21s. 8d, per q

The harvest in the Middle and Southern Districts of England is completed and in good condition; but opinion prevails, that, in some quarters, it will prove a productive one.

Extract of a letter dated London, 30th Sept. 1830.

The accounts from Belgium are very gloomy. The King's troops have not succeeded to quell the revolt in Brussels, and have retreated after a desperate struggle with the populace, which is led on by expert military men, French, Spanish and Portuguese refugees, who have always been troublesome to the Netherlands Government, although they found protection, shelter and hospitality.

The King has no chance more to re-conquer the revolted provinces—and it would be perhaps the best thing he could do to leave the whole country to itself.

At Antwerp all is quiet—a large garrison, some men of war, and a strong citadel will keep us quiet there.

As for a general war I do not believe in it, (though it may be possible.) I dont think that England will meddle with the Continent.

New York, Nov. 1.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet *Erie*, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 9th ult., inclusive.—The *Perfect*, at Boston, from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 8th. They furnish decisive intelligence as to the intentions of the Belgians, who on the 4th, by the organ of the Central Committee, declared themselves independent, and convoked a national Congress. Previous thereto the second Chamber of the States General had voted in favor of a separation of Holland and Belgium; not intending thereby, however, that each was to be independent of the other. The Belgians had gone ahead of their northern legislators, and determined that there shall be independence, and from the universal spirit of hostility against Holland, they will, if left to themselves, and not interfered with by foreign nations, establish it. The London Courier of the 8th hopes that the Belgians may accept of what they wished long since, viz: a separation of the territory under the same dynasty—which is now assented to by the king and states general. That paper, however, apprehends the refusal of the arrangement, "the object of which was the preservation of the peace of Europe."

We do not believe the peace of Europe so likely to be interrupted. Every fresh arrival confirms us more and more in the opinion, that other powers will have quite as much as they can attend to in keeping order and yielding graciously to what, if not yielded, will be taken. The following speech, made by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th ult., will show that no war was anticipated by him. We translate from the *Journal des Debats.*

The Minister of Foreign Affairs—I seize eagerly, gentlemen, this opportunity of giving the explanations that are asked from me. When a government is newly established, delays always occur before pre-existing governments acknowledge it. It would seem that time is required to verify facts and ascertain rights. Such, however, has not been the conduct of Europe with regard to us. Our cause was so just, our triumph so pure, that she hastened to salute at its birth an order of things which commanded her esteem, and from which she could have nothing to dread. Every where the notification of the accession of the King of the French has been received in the most friendly manner, and our relations with all the Powers are re-establishing in the order of distances and without any other delay than those cause. Europe desires as sincerely as we do the maintenance of peace. From all sides we receive the most positive assurances on this head, and I have the most entire conviction that it will be preserved.

The occurrence in Belgium may have occasioned some uneasiness, and it was reasonable that they should cause some serious reflections; (Hear, hear,) but I have also the firm hope, that they can be conducted to an issue which will reconcile all interests, while it consecrates the principle of non-intervention. Probity and dignity, such shall always be the policy of regenerated France. We have that moderation which is the companion of strength, and that firmness which springs from justice. France asks for nothing but what belongs to her: she would rise en mass for the defence of the least of her rights.

No, Gentlemen, the peace of Europe will not be interrupted. Such is the desire, such the want, of all.—(General marks of satisfaction.)

The Minister of War, *Marshal Gerard*, rose immediately after his colleague to explain the motives of the late ordonances respecting the augmentation of the army. After entering into detail to show the necessity of the measures, he thus concluded:—

I may give the assurance that events whatever they may be, will not find us unprepared (*brave!*) but at the same time I repeat the declaration, France desires peace, but does not fear war. If they should dare to force her into it against her will, besides that immense National Guard already formed, and that moveable national guard which is about to be organized, numberless battallions of volunteers would spring from the soil, as forty years ago they did, to defend the country, if attacked.—[Great exclamations.] In these holy sentiments, all arms and all opinions would be united. But we repeat, France does not desire war, and every thing assures us that she will not be compelled to prove a second time, as forty years ago she did, what she can effect, when she arouses herself, and when, for herself, and by herself, she is called upon to defend liberty and her own soil!—[Applause and great agitation.]

The London Courier of the 4th October thus notices a report that the King of the Netherlands had invited the interposition of the British King:—"A rumor is in general circulation that the King of the Netherlands had formally demanded the intervention of this government in the struggle carrying on between Holland and Belgium.—We can state in the most positive manner that no demand nor claim of this nature has been made."

The report of the Constitutional insurrection at Cadiz was not confirmed at the latest dates.

A motion to remove the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France has been lost in the Chamber of Deputies.

Rome and Naples have both acknowledged Louis Philip as King of the French, and have transmitted to their respective Ambassadors new letters of credence.

The number of sick who have come to Marseilles from Algiers is about 5,000, and 2,000 more are expected. At Marseilles from twelve to eighteen die every day; on some days the number of those who died amounted to thirty.

All the Sovereign Princes of Germany are assembling the notables of their country, and are disposed to grant the amelioration necessary to government to redress grievances, and to do justice to all well found claims.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1830.

We learn from Hanover that serious disturbances are broken out at Lineburg and Celle. The people are in insurrection against the privileges of the nobility, and demand that the King of Hanover should reside in the country, or transfer his crown to the Duke of Cambridge.

At Naples the Swiss are exercised in military evolutions; all the posts which were guarded by the Neapolitan Royal Guards are now confided to the Swiss—the environs of Naples are likewise well guarded. It is evident that a popular commotion is fearful—every thing, however, would soon be settled if a constitution were granted. It is said that two generals and an ancient Minister supplicated the King to open his eyes, and that his majesty had nearly consented; but the confessor of the Queen interfered, and has deranged every thing.—*Constitutionnel.*

A clergyman of the Church of England in letters to the London Morning Chronicle gives a frightful account of the barbarous excesses committed on the English residents at Brussels, by the Dutch troops.—Several young ladies, he asserts, were violated; and men, in a kind of savage mercy, murdered before the eyes of their parents.

The *Paris Temps*, of Oct. 8, gives a letter from Ghent, of Sept. 26, which says—"News has reached here that the Inhabitants and Garrison of Calais have proclaimed the Constitutional Government." *Brussels, Oct.* 6.—The independence of Belgium is declared! The following has just been published: *Declaration of Independence.*—The Provisional Government, considering that it is important to fix the future state of Belgium, decrees,—

Art. 1. The Provinces of Belgium, violently detached from Holland, constitute an INDEPENDENT STATE.

2. The Central Committee shall occupy itself, as soon as practicable, in forming a project of a constitution.

3. A National Congress, where will be represented all the interests of the Provinces, shall be convoked.

4. It shall examine the project of a Belgic Constitution; shall modify it so far as it may judge expedient, and shall cause it, as a definitive Constitution, to be executed throughout all Belgium.

(Signed) DE POTTER,
CH. ROGIERE,
SYLVAIN VANDERWEYER,
Count FELIX DE MERODE.

Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830.

Liverpool, October 9, 1830.

We have had very little doing in Cotton, and this article has been indeed very dull, but without any change in price. The export demand for Carolina has continues, and 18s has been paid for a small parcel of fine. The Corn market is very dull, and Foreign Wheat and Flour are lower,—we quote Flour 35s@37s. per bbl —the duties are this week 23s8d. on Wheat, 14s3d on Flour.

Sales of American produce from the 2d to the 8th inst.—Cotton, total sales of all kinds 8450 bags, including 4276 bags Upland at 6¼a7½.

It is not improbable that an insurrection in Brazil will quickly follow the arrival of the news of the French Revolution. The following extract is from a letter written by a very well-informed correspondent.

National Gazette.

"*Bahia, Sept* 10, 1830.

"This country is going on from bad to worse in its political and economical concerns. The distress has become such, that in the face of the Emperor and his bayonets, bands of robbers have formed themselves within the city, nightly and even daily prowling about for plunder. There must be some change, but in my opinion it will continue from bad to worse until Don Pedro with his apish court is sent back to that old fatal country—Europe."

The following account of an excursion on the Railway from Liverpool to Manchester appears in the Liverpool papers.

Rail Road.—On Thursday, the Rail Road Company commenced conveying passengers to Manchester. The Northumbrian steam carriage left Liverpool with 130 passengers, and arrived in Manchester in one hour and fifty minutes, which time included a delay of twenty minutes in getting a supply of water for the engine, at the Sankey Viaduct. In the evening, it returned with 120 passengers and three tons of luggage, in an hour and forty eight minutes, which included a stoppage for water of sixteen minutes. This is the first journey performed for hire. Yesterday, three trips were made to and from Manchester. The first train started at twelve minutes past seven o'clock, and arrived in Manchester, including stoppages, in one hour and forty five minutes, with 120 passengers. Another train started at twelve o'clock, and a third at four in the afternoon, each conveying 110 passengers, the result has been quite satisfactory; and the passengers expressed themselves as being highly delighted with this mode of travelling. We were in conversation last evening, with a gentleman who had started at twelve minutes past seven o'clock in the morning, and was at the breakfast table in Manchester, in about two hours; had devoted the whole of the day to business; and left at ten minutes past four o'clock, and who was in the Rail Road office in two hours, securing a place to return in the morning. We understand the trains will start at seven, twelve, and four to-day. The office was crowded last night by persons anxious to obtain seats.

Excursion Yesterday to Manchester.—I am just returned from a call upon two or three friends in Manchester; left Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day, drawn by that excellent steam horse Northumbrian; 120 passengers arrived in Manchester in one hour and fifty-two minutes—dined—called at two or three warehouses—selected what I wanted—found business very dull—things in general flat—took part of a bottle of sherry with the canal proprietor, and my ten years friend, Mr. H.—strolled into Piccadilly—wished we had an illuminated clock in Liverpool—remounted our carriage, and without delay, (as there were no coachmen or guards stopping to drink or requiring fees,) arrived in Liverpool in one hour and forty-two minutes, just in time for coffee or tea: thus completing the 66 miles in three hours and 36 minutes. If this be not the *ne plus ultra* of coach travelling, what is? Allowing 26 minutes for stoppages, parcels, taking in water, &c. the journey was performed in three hours and ten minutes, being about 19½ miles per hour, average. That I am not fatigued, this hasty note, immediately after my return, must bear witness.

We alighted and I saw the spot where our late lamented representative fell. The man informed us the hinge of the door broke, and he fell in consequence, he was also flurried by the recognition of the Duke of Wellington, and delayed by another person entering before him. As to fears in travelling by this mode of conveyance, a well-behaved child might perform the journey in perfect ease and safety.

E. K.

Upwards of 8500 letters were received in the New York Post Office, by different vessels, on Monday the 1st inst.

Blowing up Lawyers.—A cannon loaded with powder, iron, and small stones, was fired into Mr. Lovell's office, in Drewsville, N. H. on Sunday night week, doing considerable injury. Two men, against whom Mr. Lovell had issued writs, have been arrested on suspicion, and confined in Keene Jail.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Common Schools.—We are glad to find, by the annexed extract of a letter from a friend in Wilmington, that the subject of establishing Common Schools throughout the State, engrosses so much attention there as to have produced a Memorial to the Legislature in favor of the measure. Will not the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland unite with their neighbors in an appeal to the Legislature on this interesting subject? At our Superior Court next week a favorable opportunity will be presented for acting;—let it not pass by unimproved.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated
"Wilmington, Nov. 5.

"A memorial which has received the signature of our most respectable citizens, is prepared to be presented to our State Legislature, at the next Session, urging upon them the duty and importance of establishing *Free Schools* throughout the State. I also understand a similar memorial will be presented from this and some of the adjoining counties.

"Convinced, as I know you are, of the multiplied blessings which would be conferred upon the people of our State as individuals, and the additional honor which would redound to herself by the general diffusion of knowledge, supported by legislative sanction and directed by legislative wisdom, I trust, you will be induced to call the attention of my former fellow citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland, to the consideration of the subject. Permit me to suggest to you, to prepare a Memorial to the Legislature and let it be given to your able Representative, who, I am happy to say, will find powerful coadjutors in the good cause from this town and county."

We have again a great variety of Foreign accounts of deep interest, of which we have made large selections. The success of the Revolution in the Netherlands, their declaration of Independence, and the Revolution in Saxony, are the most interesting items; but almost the whole of Europe appears to us to be in an extremely excited condition; if not on the verge of a general war, which is by no means improbable, at least in great danger of internal commotion, and revolution. England is the only country which enjoys sufficient freedom to satisfy the people. In every other nation of Europe we believe that nothing but an assurance of sufficient strength is wanting to induce the people to rise up against their rulers. In some it will no doubt be attempted—perhaps in all. The report of an insurrection in St. Petersburg, on the 4th Sept., turns out to be untrue, letters having been received from that city up to the 7th Sept., at which time all was quiet.

The Cotton Market in Europe and in N. York is in a very uncertain state, and the price is kept down by apprehensions of a general war in Europe. Flour and Wheat have risen, in England and France.

We are favored with letters from N. York, to Merchants in this town, from which we make the following extracts:

New York, November 3.

Letters received from Havre this morning, say, "We are very fearful of war; ship no Cotton to this market at present; we shall want no more this year, &c.

New York, 4th November, 1830.

"The present disturbed state of the Continent of Europe will prevent shipments being made to that quarter, at least for a considerable time—therefore, the English market will be the only one to which the present Crop of the United States is to look—and we would therefore not be surprised to see prices as low in Liverpool ere long as they were this time last year—say from 5 a 6¼d. for Uplands."

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 4th says:

The Market.—Sales of Cotton have been made this morning at a decline from any previous rates of this season. One lot of North country upland was sold at 10 3-4 cts. from the same parcel which ten days ago brought 11½ cts. There is but little doing, and in order to effect sales holders find it necessary to yield liberally. Our corn exchange is dull to day. The state of the Liverpool market, it will be seen, was on the 9th of October unfavorable for both cotton and corn.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A Revolution in a new quarter.—For the credit of a man who has been compared to our Washington, and who has had it in his power to make the comparison just, we regret to state, that a Military Revolution has taken place in Colombia, which has completely succeeded in overthrowing the government, after a battle had been fought at Bogota, in which 3 or 400 lives were lost. Bolivar is at the head of the prevailing party. He has accepted the command of the army. Notwithstanding all his protestations of devotion to the country, and his determination to leave it, lest he should be suspected of a design upon its liberties, he has lingered until an insurrection, probably excited by himself, has placed him again at the head of affairs. In all the South American Republics, it appears to us, the Army is able, at all times, to control or subvert the government; whilst that is the case, neither peace nor prosperity can be hoped for.

Execution.—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that on Friday last, *Elijah W. Kimbrough* and negro *Carey* were executed in that town, in presence of "such a multitude as never before assembled in that city; variously estimated at from three to six thousand persons." The Register says,

"We feel it our duty to state the humiliating fact, that a large proportion of the crowd assembled on this occasion were females. We should be far from giving additional publicity to the fact, were it not for the purpose of raising our feeble voice against the manifestation of such a lamentably bad taste. If our criminals must be executed in public—the impolicy of which however, we have long maintained, and the demoralizing tendency of which was fully demonstrated by the scenes of drunkenness which were witnessed here on Friday—if they must suffer publicly we say, and if they are to be followed to the gallows by crowds of men, it is to be sincerely hoped that our respect for the purity and refinement of the females of the country may not hereafter be lessened by their appearance on such occasions."

Both the criminals asserted their innocence to the last. Kimbrough endeavored, by barricading the door of his cell with his bed post, to keep out the Sheriff until the hour appointed for his execution had passed; but finding that the door would be forced, he admitted the Sheriff. The crime for which he suffered was the murder of his mother's husband.

The Temperance Cause.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fayetteville Temperance Society, on Saturday evening last, it was resolved to appoint a Delegation of three members to attend the meeting at Raleigh on the 15th December, for the purpose of forming a State Society. Judge Potter, D. A. Davis, Esq. and Mr. W. Whitehead, were appointed, with power to fill any vacancy in their body.

On motion, ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Observer, in the hope that other County Societies may be induced to adopt the same course.

Great Production.—We learn from several sources entitled to credit, that there has been raised during the late season, upon the ground lately covered by Sullivan's mill pond, in Robeson county, from *twenty to twenty-five thousand bushels of Rice.* The dam having been broken during the last Spring, we understand that Mr. Sullivan leased the land in small lots to the neighboring farmers, who have realized the above rich harvest.

This circumstance affords a striking illustration of the miserable policy pursued by our Legislature in neglecting to drain the vast bodies of Swamp Lands possessed by the State in almost all the Eastern counties.—There are hundreds of thousands of acres, believed to be not at all inferior to Sullivan's pond, which now serve no purpose but to generate disease, whilst thousands of industrious citizens are annually moving to the west in search of such lands as these would be if drained. For want of sufficient energy to accomplish this great object, the State is every year losing its wealth, population, and respectability—becoming less *able* to accomplish it.

Elections.—In Massachusetts, John Quincy Adams is elected to the next Congress, by a majority of nearly ten to one over Mr. Thompson. Mr. Appleton, the Tariff candidate, is elected from the city of Boston, by the following vote: Appleton 3341, Lee (anti-tariff) 2465. Edward Everett is re-elected; Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn is elected in place of Mr. Bailey, who declined, and Mr. Choate in place of Mr. Crowninshield. In two Districts, each having four candidates, there is no choice.

In New York, the election for Governor, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, has just taken place. But few returns have yet been received; enough, however, to warrant the belief that the Administration candidate for Governor (Throop,) has prevailed over his opponent, (Granger.) The majority for Throop in New York city was 2798. Messrs. Cambreleng, White, and Verplanck, are re-elected to Congress from the City.

U. S. Bank Stock.—On the 1st inst. 350 shares of U. S. Bank Stock were sold by auction in New York at $129¾, and on the next day 150 shares were sold at the same price, and 5 shares at $129 87½.

A great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by adjournment, on Saturday evening last, to hear the promised address of Mr. WEBSTER. People came from many parts of the State to hear the speech, and it was supposed 6000 persons were packed in the Hall. The pressure was so great that the doors were forced in before the hour for opening them. Mr. W. spoke three hours without finishing; when the meeting adjourned and met again the next evening at the City Hall, where Mr. W. concluded his speech.

Per Contra.—The following observation of the New York Evening Post, upon the recent account of the extraordinary deportment of our Minister at St. Petersburg, is entitled to a place in our columns, after having copied the letter from the Journal of Commerce:

"As to the stories told in the letter written about Mr. Randolph, we have only to remark, that letters have been received in this country from persons of the highest respectability, who made the passage with Mr. Randolph, and who speak in high terms of his courteous and engaging manners, which won the regard of all on board the vessel."

Extract of a Letter, dated Washington, Nov. 3d.

"You have seen the attack which has been made upon Mr. Randolph in a New York paper, purporting to give an account of his arrival at St. Petersburgh. I read yesterday a letter from one of the Officers belonging to the vessel which took Mr. R. out to Russia, dated St. Petersburg, 14th August, two days after the vessel arrived, speaking in the warmest terms of Mr. Randolph's kind and courteous manners, during the voyage, and after their arrival at St. Petersburg; and not even insinuating that there was any thing extraordinary in his conduct during this time. The writer states he had rented a house and furniture for $2000 a year, and had invited him to dine with him on the next day, &c.—The whole piece published in the New York paper is a fabrication, from beginning to end, as false and base as it is mean and contemptible. It must excite the indignation of every honest man in the community who may read it."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Further of Mr. Randolph.—It is asserted in the New York papers, on the authority of a gentleman who left St. Petersburg on the 7th of September, that Mr. Randolph had taken his passports, preparatory to his return to the U. States. But the following is more probably correct:

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

We are informed that intelligence has been received at the Department of State of the arrival of Mr. RANDOLPH at St. Petersburgh, where he was most cordially received by the Emperor. It is, however, with deep concern that we state that his health, soon after his landing, experienced so rapid and threatening a decline, as to render his immediate removal to a more genial climate indispensable to the preservation of his life. He arrived in London on the 29th of September, on his way to the South of France, where it is his intention, with the approbation of the President, to spend the ensuing winter, and to return to St. Petersburgh in the Spring, if the state of his health will admit of it.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Paris, Oct. 9.

"We persevere in our system of non-intervention, but while we declare that if the other powers shall enter the territory of our neighbors, for instance, Belgium, Piedmont, or Spain, by sea, we will immediately enter it likewise, and in the contrary case, we shall leave those neighbors to settle their own affairs. It does not prevent a lively interest being felt in France for those who follow our example. The independence of Belgium is one of the first fruits of our Revolution.

"You will see upon the whole that we are advancing in the path of political and social civilization.

"The wound of Levasseur is not yet cured, but he is better."

Ohio.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a table showing the changes which have taken place at the recent election in the representation to Congress, with the political character of the gentlemen elected.

PRESENT CONGRESS.	NEXT CONGRESS.
Mordecai Bartley,	Leonard Case,
Joseph H. Crane,	Joseph H. Crane,
William Creighton, jr.	William Creighton, jr.
James Findlay,	*James Findlay,*
John M. Goodenow,	General Stokely,
William W Irvin,	*William W Irvin,*
William Kennon,	William Kennon,
William Russell,	*William Russell,*
James Shields,	Thomas Corwin,
William Stanberry,	William Stanberry,
John Thompson,	*John Thompson,*
Joseph Vance,	Joseph Vance,
Samuel F. Vinton,	Samuel F. Vinton,
Elisha Whittlesey,	Elisha Whittlesey.

Those in italics are Jacksonians. Messrs. Kennon and Stanberry were originally Jacksonians, but abandoned the Administration on account of the Veto Message and the Indian Bill, and are now elected by the friends of Mr. Clay over the regular nominated Jackson Candidates, by large majorities.

FTOM THE GEORGIA COURIER.

We had asserted beforehand what would be the result of the election in the Congressional District represented by Mr. McDuffie and have been apprised of the facts stated below; but it gives us no pleasure to trumpet them to the world. On the contrary, we regret that Mr. McDuffie's fine talents should be exerted in a manner so much calculated to blast the prospect of his future usefulness. We saw and regretted, that he had lost much of the confidence, which placed him in office, and knew that his constituents would adopt the most delicate way of apprising him of the fact.

MR. M'DUFFIE.—We commented upon certain facts, in connection with the late election, a few days since, in order to indicate how much of popular favor in his own District had been lost by Mr. M'Duffie. We are now in possession of authority which warrants us in saying, that there were no less than 800 votes given blank in the Congressional polls which he represents; and at one of them alone, out of 98 votes given for Congressional Representatives, 66 were blank. Had Mr. Speer run against him, there is little doubt that if he did not gain the election, he would at least, have become a formidable opponent. Mr. M'Duffie may learn by these facts that he is not required so much to lead and direct, as to represent the people; not asked to make for, but receive from them, the popular opinion.

Charleston City Gaz.

We perceive by a paper published in this state, that the great *desideratum* in mechanics has been discovered and duly applied. "Give me where I may stand," said Archimedes, "and I will raise the world." What the Syracusan so earnestly desired, we repeat it, has now been found. The Bethany paper says that "Mr. Southard raised Heaven and Earth to influence the late election in New Jersey." We live in a great age.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: A few months since, I observed in the "*Register,*" a proposal for a meeting of the different Teachers throughout the State at Raleigh, some time during the session of the Legislature, for the purpose of considering the most efficient method of imparting knowledge, and of concerting such measures as might be permanently beneficial to both the teacher and pupil. Now as this proposal may have been overlooked by some and forgotten by others, and as the time designated is rapidly approaching, I wish, through the medium of your paper, again to invite the attention of all, who are engaged in the task of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," to this important subject. It is a remark, founded on daily experience, that our youth generally do not make those literary and scientific acquisitions which one might be led to expect they should, even in our best regulated seminaries. The teacher often finds all his efforts unattended with success, and the parent has the mortification of seeing his child return from school without having made any valuable improvement, and of finding that he has been employing his pecuniary resources to little or no purpose. Mortifying as this result is, yet it may have been produced by no want of ability in the teacher, or of the capacity of the child, but from a defect in the mode of instruction, an injudicious selection of text-books, or from both conjointly; for it cannot be doubted that while some will seize with avidity and retain with ease, truths presented in almost any form; yet others will remain unimpressed, because the subject has not been exhibited to them in a form adapted to their comprehension. I have known, Mr. Editor, teachers of very moderate attainments succeed admirably in improving the youth committed to their care, and in exciting in the juvenile breast a love of knowledge, whilst their most learned but less successful compeers were fruitlessly exerting themselves to produce similar effects. Two questions then of great importance, naturally present themselves. What elementary books are best suited to the purposes of teaching? And what are the best means of ensuring success to the teacher and satisfaction to the parent? Different persons will, of course, prefer different authors, and attain their end in various ways; for where many are engaged in the same business, there will generally be a great diversity of practice; but after all, these questions may still recur: are the ends of education most efficiently answered by them; and does not some one, of greater experience and who makes a more judicious use of means, possess the ability and disposition to impart to his brethren some valuable information on the art of teaching? This is not only possible but probable, and I know of no better way of ascertaining what can be done than to meet at some central point of the State and there to discuss the subject fully, freely, and amicably. May I not then, be permitted to request all who are interested in the welfare of their country, and who would gladly see the mode and standard of education improved in this State, to give the subject an attentive consideration, and either to signify their design of complying with the benevolent wish of the original proposer, or to substitute some more eligible way of attaining the same end. The one suggested seems to me pregnant with the most beneficial consequences, and therefore meets the hearty approbation of, dear Mr. Editor,

Your friend,

X PLUS Y.

4th November, 1830.

MARRIED,

On Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr JOHN MUNN to Miss MARY H. SALMON, daughter of David D. Salmon, Esq., all of this town.

In this town, last evening, by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. HENRY HORN, of the firm of Cook & Horn, to Miss MARGARET E. WARDEN, daughter of the late Mr. William Warden.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	2½	4
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf -	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple -	do	55	60
Peach -	do	65	70
Bacon -	lb	8	10
Beeswax -	do	16	18
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging -	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual. -	do	12	14
Candles, Mould -	do	14	
Cotton -	100lbs	9 75	10
Corn -	bushel	55	60
Copperas -	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	1	1 10
Flour, Superfine -	barrel		5
Fine -	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none -	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3, -	do		4 50
Mullet, -	do		4 25
Feathers -	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country -	do		50
Ginger -	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12 -	do	4 50	
Iron -	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant -	do		
Lime -	cask	2	2 50
Lard - -	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting -	do	27	30
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar -	lb	5	7
Logwood -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses -	gallon	28	30
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	6	6 50
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, -	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16	18
Linseed -	gallon	75	80
Pork -	barrel		10
Pepper -	lb	18	20
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	8
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7	
Others -	do	7	
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	45	50
Rice -	100 lb	3	4
Rags -	lb	2½	3½
Shot -	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump -	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel		75
Turks Island, -	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c. -			
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	15
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	19
German -	do	14	17
Salt-petre -	do	12	18
Tallow - -	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 25	3 50
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x - -	box	13	15
Wheat - -	bushel	80	85
Whiskey - -	gallon	55	60
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga -	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....½ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,

Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. Nov 11, 1830.

Fayetteville Temperance Society.

A meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society will be held at the Town House on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock. A Report will be read, and several addresses are expected on the occasion.

Not only the members of the Society are requested to attend, but also all who feel an interest in the subject, both from Town and County.

DAVID ANDERSON, Pres't.

November 11, 1830.

Temperance Convention.

AT the suggestion of several Temperance Societies, a Convention of the friends of temperance will be held in Raleigh, on the 15th of December. Delegates from the different Societies and Counties in the State are requested to attend. The principal object of the Convention will be, the formation of a State Society.

WM. PECK, Prs. R. T. S.

Such Editors as can conscientiously insert the above, will confer a favor by doing so for a few times.

W. P.

Raleigh, November 3.

POETRY.

FROM THE STONINGTON PHŒNIX.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Two or three girls and two or three boys,
Dirty and ragged, and making a noise;
Some calling for this, and others for that;
One pinching the dog, and others the cat;
And Bill, the sly rogue, with a sorrowful phiz,
Bawling out that "Sam's bread has more butter than his!"
And then the sly urchins, all covered with grease,
Sitting down on the hearth to examine each piece;
And if one is the widest, or thickest or longest,
Let him that's the weakest beware of the strongest;
A battle ensues, and a terrible clatter;
The mother cries out, What the deuce is the matter;
Each tells his own story, and tries to defend it;
"It won't do you young rogue, a box'd ear must end it!"

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings;
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING, Coach & Gig Trimming.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Gen. Ayer as an Auction store, next door above Mr. Kyle's new building, where they have on hand a large assortment of articles in their line, manufactured by themselves, consisting of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddle Bags, Valises, &c.

☞All kinds of Repairing, executed with neatness and despatch.

SUNDY & HARTMAN.

October 21, 1830. §98tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §98tf§

Strayed or Stolen

From the Stable of Mr. Charles F. Stuart of this place, on the night of the 25th or 26th of September, a sorrel Horse, about 7 or 8 years old. He is sway-backed, has a white spot in his forehead, and is slightly spavined.—He was bought a few months since from Mr. Robert Stuart of Stokes County.

Any person who will deliver said Horse to us in Fayetteville, shall be suitably rewarded.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 7. §96-tf.§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPHM BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Blanks for sale.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. §93-tf§

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN,
ALEX. D. McLEAN, } Admr's.

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered

Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.

With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. §85tf§

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf*

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas-
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfls, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Silk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Collerets and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce

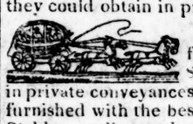
Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.



Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Cheap Fancy Dry Goods Store

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830; and which he offers WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in market. Among his assortment will be found that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray do.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CASSIMERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
2 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra do.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose do.
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheeting and shirtings [shirtings
-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Inde
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnets.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5 4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted barèges and gauzes
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful article
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs, superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very superior
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps, Otto of roses, Real French Cologne, &c &c [out class
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and without purses. Ladies work baskets
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 77tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25.